HANDEL NIGHT. It might have been thought that after the extraordiary performance of the Wagner music on Thursday-the grandest performance, we presume, that the music of "The Ring of the Nibelung" ever received-nothing could be done to sustain the remainder of the Festival on the exalted level then reached. But last night the sensation was increased. It would be difficult indeed to dwarf " Israel in Egypt." Its effects are in the strengest possible contrast to those of the modern school, but they never have been surpassed; and if the demonstrations last evening less exciting than those of the day before, the impression was at least as the satisfaction certainly general. In the Wagner programme the orchestra earned its chief triumph. In Handel the chorus mustered its fullest force and scored its most startling success. The opening of the work is a strange one, but last night it was singularly effective. There is no instrumental prelude. The oratorio begins with a tenor recitative, beautifully delivered by Mr. Candidus; then, after a brief passage for alto solo, the double chorus enters. And here, when the 3,000 singers broke out, with their stupendous tone and their miraculous attack, the audience experienced the first of an evening of sensations. The splendid work accomplished in the "Jubilate" on Tuesday ought to have prepared us for this, but in the "Israel" the chorus was about twice as large as in the smaller composition. and its excellence seems almost to have increased with its size. The effect was so grand that the surprised and delighted audience seemed disposed to encore everything. "He spake the word" was repeated; so was the "Hallstone" chorus; after which Mr. Thomas announced that owing to the length of the oratorio it would be impossible to repeat anything else, a determination which, however, later in the evening, he was induced to break. The vigor and persistency of the applause were all the more significant because this is one of the least diversified of all oratories, most of it being a succession of mas give choruses, seldom relieved either y an interval of solo or even y a relaxation of the stupendous dignity assumed the very first cheral number. If the execution ad been anything less than stupendous the excite-

by a relaxation of the stupendous lightly assumed in the very first choral number. If the execution had been anything less than stupendous the excitement of the listeners would infailibly have died away before the end.

What we said of the chorus after the What we said of the chorus after the first night may be repeated new with aided emphasis. This is a body of singers possessing all the good qualities of a chorus in a very high degree. Their precisions of a chorus in a very high degree. Their precision is irreproachable. They purity of tone surpasses everything within our experience. Their precision is irreproachable. They are never at a loss, never uncertain, never confused, never afraid of their music. They sing with an elegance of expression which would do credit to a glee-club, and a finish of style which artists might envy. What justness of sentiment, what postness is subthey, they showed in the contrasts of their manners last night, the stardy magnificence of "The Lord Shall Regen," for instance, the refinement of "He led Them Forth Like Sheep," and the solemnity of passages like "The Depths have Covered Them," where the organ asserts itself so gloriously. The whole of the series of five chorases and double choruses beginning with the last mentioned number may be cited as the final expression of good singing. Of course a great deal of the majesty of last evening's performance was due to the visiting organizations, the famous Handel and Hayda of Bosion, always so sure and swell trained, and the admirable societies from Philadelphia and Baltimore. But the basis of it all was our own force New York and Brooklyn, and the whole body took their beautiful style and their animation from Thomas. It did not need this festival to prove that he so no less great as a leader of choruses than as a master of the ordestra, but the fact is now brought home to thousands who have been slow to realize it. To the best of our benefithere has every oven chorus singing in New-York to appread the realize it. To the best of our b New-York to approach the splendor of what he has given us this week. Mrs. Osgood has recovered from her severe illness

Mrs. Osgood has recovered from her severe illness, and was able to take her part in the oraziorio. It a simal part, with little opportunity for display, but she was able to prove that her benatiful voice is unimpalred, and that it is heard with perfect dis inctness in the vast spaces of the Armory. Miss Schell sang with Mrs. Osgood in "Ine Lord is my Strength," and the alto soles were well rendered by Miss Wimant. In "The Lord is a Man of War," Air. Remmertz and Mr. Wintney made a remarkable sensation, and it was after this due that Thomas broke his resolution against encores. Mr. Candidus hours that substant the statements of the substant of the statement of the statement of the substant of the statement of the substant of the substant of the statement of the substant of resolution against encores. Mr. Candido more than sustained the distinguished reputation more than sustained the distinguished reputation which he carned on Thursday. Inspeciatives were by far the best we remember to have neard from any oratorio tenor, for they were delivered with a pure, strong and benatitui voice, and a deliciously just pitrasing. In his one air, "Incenemy said," a bravura piece, of considerable difficulty, he was brilliantly successful. He is a legitimate artist. We expected much of him; but he has more than satisfied us. The playing of the orchestra all through the evening was beyond praise. Poor Handel does not often get such accompaniments. Handel does not often get such accomp, and Mr. Back handled the origin with the ability for which he is distinguished.

FESTIVAL NOTES.

The musical culmination of the Festival was witnessed by about 7,500 persons, which is a smaller number than gathered in the Armory twice on Wednesday. The fact is a little singular, for it was the most natural supposition in the world that that scheme would be the most attractive which illustrated best the true Festival idea by bringing together the greatest number of performers of the week and uniting them in a work ose effectiveness is enhanced by the accumulation of forces. But the motives of entertainment seekers are admittedly past finding out, and it is certain that the united experience of all the manngers in the city would not furnish a basis upon which to formulate anything like a guiding principle. The greatest demand for tickets was for the Beethoven night and the Italian matinee, which is to take place this afternoon. Yet greater variety and more easily comprehended music was offered on Tuesday night, and is offered for to-night; and the greatest musical success was assured for last night by the participatien of a choral force sufficiently large to fill th concert room with an impressive volume of sound.

The appearance of the hall when Mr. Thomas began Handel's oratorio last night was very inspiring. For the first time every inch of room on theoolossal stage was occupied. The mountain which all the week had been topped with dwarf pines, was densely covered clear to its summit with singers, who rolled down a thundering volume of sound in the chimaxes of the massive double choruses of Handel. Five hundred of them came from Boston, three hundred from Baltimore and as three hundred from Baltimore and as many more from Philadelphia, Groups of light-colored dresses served to distinguish generally between home people among the women, and vis-tors, but not altogether, for the Baltimore society tors, but not altogether, for the Baltimore society brought along no less than seventy trunks, to enable many of the fair daughters of Maryland to appear in the costumes in which they are accustomed to sing in their own city. All of them made a hability of it in the city, and the Bostonians united a touch of adventure with their visit by using the steamer Massachusetts, on which they came, as a hotel. They were permitted to take their meals either in their doating hotel or at Pleischmann's Cafe, and about one-half of their number chose to dine at the Uale. To-day they will attend the afternion concert and to-night sail for Stoungton. The Ealtimore singers not having time to dine before leaving will be provided by the directors' Committee on Entertainment and Transportation with a toothsome lunch neatly packed in boxes.

The anticace last night had a keen appreciation of orstorio massaches.

udience last night had a keen appreciation as than any time during the week, and there was a quick response after every one of the many capital achievements of the chorus and solo singers. During the intermission expressions of delight could be heard on every hand. Not a single discordant hole of criticism could be heard; nothing but swelling chords of admiration and wonder. After the first part was ended, Carl Zerrain, the veteran conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, started from his seat and walked down the centre aisle to express his congratulations. ciety of licelou, started from his seat and walked down the centre aisie to express his congratulations to Mr. Thomas. His singers in the choir caught again of his tall form long before he reached the stage and greeted their leader with hearty appliance. His face told how complete and hearty was his realization of the success toward which he had contributed not a little.

Amount these was always seed the performance there. ong those who discussed the performance there

Among those who discussed the performance was only one class who had a basis of comparison—it was those who had beard the same oratorio given at the handel Friennial in London. Said an enthusiastic and well-known amateur musician: "I heard the last English Handel Festival, the "Israel" there could not be compared with this teriotman.

Miss Cary will sing at the matinee this afternoon as a special favor to the directors. FOUNDER'S DAY AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

College this evening with exercises in the chapel, a collation and dancing. The address of the evening wa made by the Rev. Dr. M. R. Vincent, of New-York. The address of welcome was made by Lillie B. Stanion, of the Senior Class.

OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS. Washington, May 5 .- Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, who has been suffering acutely for some weeks from Bright's disease, died at his house on George-town Heights at 8 o'clock this evening.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers came of an old Maryland family. whose name has for generations past been inseparably connected with the fame of American arms upon the sea. Colonel John Rodgers, at the head of a body of Maryland troops, served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the War of the Revolution, was a Captain in the Navy in 1800, and died some years afterward the senior officer of the Navy. One of his sons, George, was a lieutenant on the Wasp during her fight with the Frolic to the War of 1812 and after other distinguished services, died a Commodore in command of the squadron on the east coast of South America. His wife was a sister of the famous Oliver Perry and daughter of Commodore C. R. Perry, and their son, C.R.P. Rodgers, became Rear-Admiral. Another son of John Rodgers was the Commodore John Rodgers who commanded the Constellation when she captured the French ship L'Insurgente in 1799; waged successful war against Tripoli in 1803'6, and rendered important services as commander of the American fleet during the War of 1812. His son John is the subject of the present sketch.

John Rodgers was born in Hartford County, Md.,

August 8, 1811, and was appointed midshipman in the Navy from the District of Columbia April 18, 1828. He was on the frigate Constellation, his father's old ship, in the Mediterranean squadron, from 1829 to 1832, and continued to serve in the Navy in various capacities, but without any event of especial importance until 1853. when, as beutenant, he commanded the steamer John Hancock on the famous expedition to Corea, the Chinesa coast, and the North Pacific. In 1855 he was commis-sioned commander, and in 1856 returned to Washington, where he remained on special duty and waiting orders until the outbreak of the Rebellion. In 1861 he was sent to the West to superlutend the construction of the enton ironelads, and in the following year was placed in command of the Galena, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He went up the James River from Hampton Reads in May, 1862, with a flest of gunbonis. to force, if possible, a passage to Richmond. After silencing two rebel batteries he reached Fort Darling. where the channel was blocked by sunken vessels. He expended all his ammunition in bombarding the fort, a strong, casemated structure, and then retired in cood order. The Galena, however, suffered severely, being struck from the fort 129 times, and losing in killed and wounded two-thirds of her crew. Shortly after this expedition Rodgers was made captain, and in the summer of 1863 took the monitor Weehawken from New York to Port Royal. With that vessel he fought and captared the great rebed ironclad Atlanta, in Warsaw Sound, 4fa. So confident were the robels of victory that numerous pleasure parties went down from Savannah to witness this fight, but the Weehawken fired only live shots, when, fifteen minutes after the opening of the struggle, the Atlanta struck her colors. The Weehawken on this occasion used for the first time the new fifteen-inch gims. On the very day of the battle Rodgers was commissioned Commedore. In 1864-65 he was in charge of the iron-ciad Dictator, and in 1866-7 of the monitor Monatinosk, in which vessel he salied around cape Horn to San Francisco, witnessing at Valparaiso as he passed the combardinest, of that piace by the Spanish fleet. In 1867-8-9 he was the command at the Boston Navy Yard, On December 31, 1865, he was made Hear-Admiral, and in 1870-12 commanded the Asiate squadron; from 1873 to 1877 he was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, which position he continued to occupy until his death. strong, casemated structure, and then retired in

OBITUARY NOTES.

Circago, May 5 .- A dispatch from Oshkesh, Wis., announces the death of Ephraim Sherman Durfee, age ninety seven, who was the Master of the Rechster Lodge of Mas as in 1828, and conferred the grees on Morgan, who subsequently exposed the Ma-sonic serrels. Owing to the anti-Masonic excitement at the time, Mr. Durice was compelled to leave the coun-try. He was a soldier of the War of 1812.

Washington, May 5.-Major William J. Twining, of the Engineer Corps, Urited States Army, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, died this af-ternoon of pneumonia.

CHICAGO, May 5.-Colonel W. B. Snewhook, an old States sub-Treasurer under Presidents Polk and Pierce, died to day, age eignty. resident of this city, Collector of Customs and United

RAILROAD NEWS.

TAXATION OF THE ELEVATED ROADS. Jay Gould, as President of the Manhattan Ballway Company, yesterday sent to Mayor Grace a long letter in answer to the latter's recently-published expres-sions of opinion in regard to the taxation of the elevated railrend property. Mr. Gould first points out that the city officials assessed and taxed the elevated roads \$398,284 on their capital and \$1,080,557 25 on their structures. He asserts that such oppressive taxes never have been imposed under forms of law. After going over the arguments that have been made at length in from the ship while engaged in landing provisions. Jones-st. This, it is the cours to show the injustice of these assessments, Mr. upon the ice. The nineteen castaways drifted for of creating a street

Mr. Gould then states that unjust discrimination has been made against the cirvated roads as compared with other property in the State. To protect themselves against such a system the companies have been driven into an opposition that will continue until the injustice

into an opposition that will continue until the injustice is corrected. He continues:

It was, if possible, to avoid this opposition that the railroad companies proposed to substitute a tax on gross receipts. But it submitting this proposition the companies neither ask for nor expected to receive any advantage or invor in the matter of their taxes. The tax on their gress receipts will amount to even more tunn what can be fairly demanded of them if they were placed on the same looting in the assessments of their real estate with that of other real estate of the city. The great advantage to them will be that it substitutes certainty for caprice—that it settles forever a question which threatens them with perpetual ittigation.

Mr. Gould says that he is prepared to meet the Mayor at any time, and in behalf of the several companies to settle their taxes on the basis of assessment adopted as to the property, real and personal, of other city corporations. Otherwise Mr. Gould thinks the companies mus continue the litigations unless they can get relief from

NEW RATES FROM EASTERN POINTS.

CHICAGO, May 5.-Commissioner Daniels gives notice that hereafter, on all business from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and points commo thereto, destined to Council Bluffs and beyond (except California and Colorado business), carried all rail to des

LEADING TWO SCHOOL GIRLS ASTRAY.

John Cook, age twenty-four, a hat-manufacturer of No. 96 Somers-st., Newark, N. J., was locked up at the Fifteenth receinct Police Station last night on the charge of bringing to this city from Newark, for in the charge of bringing to this city from Newark, for im proper purposes two school giris of that city, Hester Braughal, age fourteen, of No. 35 Jackson-st., and Kate McCoure, age fourteen, of Bieecker and Hoyt-six. The story fold by the giris is that Cook induced them to come to this city yesterouy. They arrived at 7 p. m. and were taken to No. 21 Bleecker-st., where there is a sign. "Mrs. Willett's Hoopskur Factory." Hester, according to her story, went into the place with Cook, who gave her \$5. While Kate was waiting outside, Officer's Kenney and Hughes noticed her, and, as they knew the character of the homes, watched her until the other two came out. The policemen them arrested the three and took them to the police station. Cook, as he was being taken to a cell, asked permission to speak to the Sergeant, and thus being given, he told that officer that he was a married mae, had one child, and that Hester had represented herself as sixteen years oid. He was very anxious to "hush the matter years oid. He was very anxious to "hush the matter top." Hester lives with her grandfather and Kate McGuire has her home with her mother and five sisters. Both girls were plainly dressed.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN A STATEROOM. Emile J. Corsi, a fresco painter of Fall

River, and Lillie Bent, of Wood's Holl, Mass., were discovered in an unconscious condition in state room No. 147, on the steamer Providence, when she reached this city yesterday morning. The gas was turned on in the stateroom and it is supposed it had been blown out. The couple were removed to the Chambers street Hospital. It was stated at the Hos-pital last night that the man would recover, but that the woman would probably die. POUGHREEPSIE, May 5 .- The seventeenth

DE LONG AND HIS MEN DEAD.

Continued from First Page.

will ever know; but when he stood on the deck and she came over the side they were both as chipper and merry as though the separation was only that of a day."

"What is the amining of a series of the series of th

of a day."

"What is the opinion of naval officers in regard to the seaworthiness of the Jeannette f"

"That everything which human ingenuity could do to make a vessel stanch and able to bear the tremendous strain of the ice had been done for the Jeannette, and all statements to the contrary are false. Is it possible to suppose that under those circumstances officers would not do all that was necessing. cumstances officers would not do nil that was necessary to insure the safety of brother officers!"

THE RETREAT FROM THE LOST SHIP.

The Jeannette sailed from San Francisco at 3 p. m. on July 8, 1879, and entered the ice near Herald Island in September. From that time until June 12, 1881 (when she was crushed), she drifted helplessly. At the end of the first five months the ship was only fifty miles from the place where she had entered the ice. During this time the Jeannette had drifted over an immense area, approaching and receding from the 180th meridian. The ship continued to drift in this way until June 11, 1881, the general movement being to the northwest. On that date the ship was in latitude 77° 13' 45' north and longitude 155° 46' 30' east.

At 12:10 a, m. of June 12 the ice suddenly opened alongside the ship, but some hours later the ice again closed upon and crushed ber. The ship was then abandoned, and about 4 o'clock on June 13 she sank to the bottom. Four days later the crew began the retreat on five sleds. The party travelled slowly, and at the end of the first week it was found that the drift to the northwest had been twenty-seven miles in excess of the march southward. On June 27 the party reached Bennett Island, and remained there until August 4. spending the time in making explorations. Koltenoi Island was reached on September 6 and on September 10 the party landed on Simontki Island. Two

Island was reached on September 0 and on September 10 the party landed on Simoniki Island. Two days later the three boats stood to the southward, but when within about fifty miles of the main land they were separated during a gale.

De Long's boat landed at the mouth of the northwestern branch of the Lena, near Upper Bulun, September 17, and on the same day Melville's party entered the East branch of the Lena. Chipp's boat has never been heard from Melville met three natives on September 19, and seven days later he reached Bukeff. His party was very much exhausted. On October 29 he heard that Noras and Moderman, of De Long's party, had been found, and on November 2 he saw them at Bulun. From them he learned that De Long and his men had made their way to Sisteranek. There the men were in an exhausted condition on October 9, and were without food. Melville immediately started northward again with two natives, and explored the Lena delta in search of De Long. He returned to Bulun November 27 without having found any trace of De Long, except a few records written before Ninderman and Noras were sent ferward for relief. His journey would have been continued had not his provisions given out. His second expedition to the Lena Delta began on January 27, 1882, when he left Yakutsk fully prepared for an extended search. He took with him Bartlett and Ninderman, of the Jeanette crew, while Lieutenant Danenhower traveillei slowly southward with nine other survivors.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEO. W. DE LONG George W. De Long, the commander of the Jeannette Expedition, held the rank of heutenant in the Navy when he sailed for the Arctic regious, but on the first of November, 1879, four months after he left San Francisco, he was promoted to the rank of lientenant-Commander. He was born in this city in 1844, and on October 1, 1861, he entered the Naval Academy as an acting midshipman, Four years later he was graduated, and from 1865 to 1869 he served on the Canandaigua, then attached to the European Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of ensign December 1, 1866, to the rank of master March 12, 1868, and to the rank of heutenant March 29, 1869. After his return from the European station he remained on waiting orders for a few months, and was then (in 1870) ordered to the Lancaster, the flagship of the South Atlantic fleet. In the following year he was placed on sick leave, and was permitted to go to Europe. In January, 1873, he was ordered as navigating officer to the Juniara, then engaged in taking ocean soundings. In June of the same year the Juniata was ordered to the Arctic Ocean in search of the Polaris. The Polaris had been caught in the ice after starting homeward in August, 1872, and drifted helplessly for two months. On the night of

brought home by the Tigress the Navy Department ordered the Juniata to go in search of the Polaris, Captain Buddington, and the remainder of the crew, Lieutenant De Long volunteered to accompany the Juniara and superintended the work of fitting up the steam-launch Little Juniata, which was to continue the search after the Joniata had reached Upernavik. When the ship arrived at Disco, Lieutenaut De Long was selected by Captain D. L. Braine, the commander of the Juniata, to take charge of the Little Juniata expedition. There he purchased dogs, seaiskin clothing, etc., and upon the arrival of the ship at Upernavik he selected Lieutenant (Marles W. Chipp (one of the watch officers), Ensign May, Pilot Dodge and others of the crew to accompany him. Following the explicit orders of Captain Braine, Lieutenant De Long returned to Upernavik after reaching Cape York, across Melville Bay. The search was unsuccessful. During the return journey the little boat encountered gales that a larger vessel would hardly have withstood. De Long was still anxious to continue his search, but was refused permission to accompany the Tigress, which had been purchased by the Government to assist the Juniata. The Tigress, commanded by Captain James A. Greer, pushed on to Littleton Island, where the Pelaris was found wrecked. After collecting the records, instruments etc., left by Captain Buddington in a hut on the island, the Tigress returned to New-York. The Juniata, in the meantime, went to Disco, where a search was made for coal. Fuel was discovered, and after securing a supply by blasting, the Juniata made a short cruise to the northward in search of the Tigress, and then started homeward. Captain Buddington's party was picked up by a whaler and landed at Dundee in October. When the Juniata returned Lieutenant De Long and other officers of the ship volunteered for any future Arctic expedition. Lieutenant De Long remained with the Juniata after her return. and took part in the naval expedition to Cuba after

the Virginius affair. After being detached from the North Atlantic squadron, Lieutenant De Long was ordered to the school-ship St. Mary's, on board of which he served

from 1875 to 1878. Like so many other Arctic explorers, Licutenant De Long was anxions to make another visit to the icy regions, and for some years he gave a great deal of attention to navigation in Polar seas. The Jeannette expedition was in Polar seas. The Jeannette expedition was his idea, and at his request the Government gave him permission to take command of the vessel. The Jeannette was originally named the Pandora, and was purchased in 1878 by James Gordon Bennett, just after she had returned from a brief but successful Arctic voyage. Although Lieutenant De Long had some knowledge of the Baffin's Bay route and was informed, by personal conversation with Weyprecht and Payer, of the advantages and disadvantages of the Franz Josef route, he preferred to attempt to reach the Pole by an untrued way, via Behring Strait. When he left San Francisco (in July, 1879) many authorities on Arctic navigation believed that Wrangell Land was a continuation of Greenland, and they thought that if the Pole was to be reached it must be done by the later of the pole was to be reached it must be done by the later of the pole was to be reached it must be done that if the Pole was to be reached it must be done by sledging. These and other considerations influ-enced Lieutenant De Long in the selection of his

enced Lieutenant De Long in the selection of his route.

Lieutenant De Long was well fitted for the work he undertook, being a man of line physique and indomitable will power. It was a litelong characteristic with him to hesitate at no obstacle while there was a possibility of its being overcome. He was one of the brightest officers in the Navy. He was married during the winer of 1870-71 to the daughter of Captain Wotton, then living at Have. France. Shortly before the hour for the marriage it was learned that any ceremony at Captain Wotton's house would be illegal, as the French Goverament had issued an edict prohibiting marriages durment had in line all day." He was paid—

Maine grocer who had just "experienced the witness on benefit do should been a religion "acknowledged in meeting that he had been a religion "acknowledged in meeting that he had been a had small his goods, and or lead to same religion "acknowledged in meeting that he had been a had small his goods, and or lead to same religion "acknowledged in meeting that he had been a had small his goods, and or lead to same special consected whith the had been a had small his goods, and or lead to same religion and the had been a had small his goods, and or lead to same special consected white he had been a had small his goods, and or lead to same special to same special marks and its promise was an "Who are you and

ing the Franco-Prussian war. Fortunately the United States ship Shenandoah was lying in the har bor, and on board that vessel the ceremony was duly performed.

SURGEON JAMES M. AMBLER.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ambler was the medical officer of the expedition and assisted in making the scientific records. He was the son of Dr. Carey Ambler, and was born in Virginia, December 30, 1848. He was graduated at the Medical University of Maryland in 1870, and after practising medicine for three years at Baltimore he entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon. He became a passed assistant surgeon in 1877. During his service in the Navy he was chiefly engaged upon the North Atlantic Station, serving with the Mayflower and Kansas and the training-ship Minnesota.

JEROME J. COLLINS.

Jerome J. Collins, who accompanied the Jeannette as meteorologist and as a correspondent of The Herald, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1841. He was the son of Mark Collins, a merchant and manufacturer and for twenty-two years a member of the Town Council. Mr. Collins was a papil of Sir John Benson, and for many years was engaged on engineering works in Europe and America. About eight years ago he left his profession and joined *The Herald* s aff as a metoorologist.

THE CREW OF DE LONG'S CUTTER, When the thirty-three officers and men of the Jeannette left Simontki Island September 12, 1881, De Long took with him in his cutter thirteen persons. Lieutenant Chipp and seven others went in the se ond cutter, and ten of the crew went with Engineer Melville in the whaleboat. The following is a list of the people in the first entter:

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GEORGE W. DE LONG. SURGEON JAMES M. AMBLER. JEROME J. COLLINS, meteorologist.

W. F. C. NINDERMAN, L. P. NORAS, H. H. ERICKSON, H. H. KOCH, C. W. BOYD.

W. LIE.

ALEXY.

De Long landed at the Lena Delta September 17. 1881. Erickson died a few days after, and was buried in the Lena. Ninderman and Noras were sent forward for relief, and were fortunate enough to find Melville. Noras is now on his way home with Lieutenant Danenhower, but Ninderman'tis with Melville. With the exception of Ninderman and Noras, all of the people in De Long's cutter are

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1 a. m .- The barometer is highest in the Upper Lake region, and lowest in Mis-General rains have fallen from Iowa and Missouri to the Middle Atlantic coast. Northeasterly winds provail in the Northwest, Lake region and Middle States. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest, Lake region, Onio Valley, Middle States and New-England, and remain d nearly's attoracy in the Southern States. Indications for to-day.

For New-England, fair weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds mostly northeasterly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

TRIBUN - LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

NOURS Moraing. Night. BAR. 1934567801011 234567801011 234567801011 30 # F---similate. The irregular white the represents the oscillations ory during fames hours. The broken or dulled the represents a litter over the minimized by the succummenter at Hud-may, and Breadesy.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 6, 1 a. m.-The movement in the harometer yesterday was slowly upward. Cloudy weather prevailed, with light rain during the first half of the day. At the Signal Service Station the rainfall measured .07 inches. The temperature ranged between 50° and 50°, the average (53°) being 13° higher them so and so, the average (55% being 14% higher than on the corresponding day last year and 54% lower than on Taursday. Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains and higher temperatures, followed by fair or clear weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

PROPOSING A NEW STREET.

A bill was introduced into the State Senate by Senator Grady, lately, which provides for the laying out of a street eighty feet wide, extending from the junction of Centre and Chatham-sts., and opposite October 15 some of the crew were carried away the approach to the East River bridge, north to Great | go from the ship while engaged in landing provisions Jones-st. This, it is thought, is with the idea Gould proceeds:

For the reasons specified and others set forth in the proceedings, the several elevated companies were in listant to the coast of Labrador, where they were which now fills them daily. Centre-st, is now nearly now fills them. ension of Centre-st. is, however, narrow and in poor condition generally, and ends in a court. If the object of Senator Grady's bill is to widen and extend Marionst., it would furnish a street extending from Printing House Square to Astor-place, for Marion-st.

st., it would furnish a street extending from frinting Home Square to Astorplace, for Marion-st. widened and extended would communicate with the southern end of Lafayette-place and form with it one long street. The carrying of Centre-st. directly north from Broome-st. would make necessary the demolition of a large number of buildings, among them the one now used as Police Headquarters.

The bill was very infavorably commented upon about the City Hall yesterday. There was a general expression of opinion that the extension of Centre-st. through Marion and Mulberry-sts to Lafayette pince would perhaps be a desirable improvement, but that the plan advocated by Mr. Grady would cost the city a large sum of money unnecessarily. There were rumors of a street railriad job concealed in the bill. Mayor Girace said he was opposed to any bills of that character. It is time, he gald, that this city should experience a little of the benefits of home rule. No such bill ought to be passed without leaving it optional with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to decide whether the work should be done or not. Then the citizens could be heard for or such an improvement, until Mr. Grady introduced it. Controller Campboll also opposed the bill. "Centre-st. is now seventy-five feet wide," he said, "and wy should the city mour a large expenditure to make it five feet wider! If a sireet were opened to Lafayette-place by connecting Contre, Marion and part of Mulberry-sts., there might be much said in favor of it. But why should we go to the Legislature with such a bill! The Board of Street Openings and Improvements, consisting of the Mayor, Commissioner of Pulse works, Controller, president of the Board of Alderneet and president of the Dopartment of Parks have full authority now to make such an improvement, it will be carried out. Therefore I see no need of legislative interference."

THE NAMOUNA'S TRIAL TRIP.

The new steam yacht Namouna, owned by James Gordon Bennett, started last evening on a trial trip from this city to Washington. Among the party on board, besides Mr. Rennett, were Lord Mandeville, J. O. Jameson, of Dublin, Charles A. Longfellow, Alfred Grymes, Lawrence Jerome, G. G. Howland and John Whipple. The yacht lay in the North River, opposite Twenty-third-st., during the day, having come from Newburg early in the morning. The distance, sixty miles, was made in three hours and thirty-five minutes. The yacht is a model of strength, comfort and quiet

elegance. "I wish to give the yacht a thousand miles' trip at sea," said Mr. Bennett to a Thibune reporter, "just to get the muchinery to working easily, and to see how she acts. After returning from Washington, where we stay over Sunday, we will go to Newport, and then return to this city to by in supplies for a long cruise."

It was stated that Mr. Bennett's long cruise would be to the Canary Islands and then to Mediterranean ports.

COMPLIMENTING ARETIRING OFFICER.

Floyd F. Kane, the retiring Superintendent of Ward's Island, was presented on Thursday night by the physicians and employes of the island with a silver tea-service, with an ice-pitcher and gobiets, and an elegant epergue. Mr. Kane gave a larewell reception to the medical staff and employes last night. He will leave Ward's Island to-day, and Dr. George M. Tuttle will act as superintendent until one is appointed.

GAMES AT THE POOL TOURNAMENT.

At the pool tournament in Republican Hall, at Thirty-third-st. and Broadway, Thursday afternoon, the first game was between Jacob Schaefer and Charles Schnefer, and was won by the former. The second match was between Thomas Wallace and Samuel Knight and was between Inomas wanacc am was consigned beat Eugene Carter. In the evening John Bessunger, beat Eugene Carter. The game was closely contested, and lasted from 8 until 11:30 p. m. The second evening match was between Albert Frey and George Sutton. They were still playing at 12:30 a. m.

JENNIE CRAMER'S DEATH.

END OF THE MOTHER'S TESTIMONY. THER EVIDENCE HEARD - CONTRADICTING

BLANCHE DOUGLASS'S STATEMENTS-THE VIC-TIM SEEN WITH THE ACCUSED WOMAN LATER THAN SHE ADMITS.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE.]
NEW-HAVEN, May 5.—It was dark and lowering this morning when the clock in the City Hall announced in its doleful way the time for the opening of the court. The prospect of an April shower that might be magnified into a heavy rain had only slight effect on the number of inquisitive and curious people whose meat and drink is the Maley trial. It is only a hurricane. or a blinding snow-storm here that keeps people away from a murder trial. There is, naturally, considerable curiosity to see and hear the mother of Jennie Cramer on the witness stand. A more pleasant-looking and well-appearing person than Mrs. Cramer has not thus far testified before the the jury. When she stepped upon the stand this morning ready for the crossexamination, she was cool and collected and exhibited no such signs of emotion as characterized her appear ance before the Justice of the Peace soon after the body of her daughter had been found. At times, however, particularly when questioned as to her treatment of her daughter, a slight faitering of the voice and nervous movement of the mouth were noticeable. The manner in which she endured the rigid examination that lasted nearly five hours was remarked by the lawyers on both sides as well as by the spectators outside the railing. Mr. Stoddard, counsel for Blanche Douglass, was principal objects of his examination show that the reprimands of the mother to the daughter were so severe that the daughter tioning to which Mrs. Cramer was subjected was carried on in a noticeably gentle manner, not only by Blanche Douglass's counsel, but also by the counsel for the Molleys' who followed Mr. Stoddard.

In regard to Jennie Cramer's relations with James Malley and Glanche Douglass Mrs. Cramer said: "I did not give my assent to Jennie's going out on Wednesday evening, until she had teased and bothered me so that I had to let her go. She promised me that she would come home at an early hour, but she did not say with whom she was going. On the day preceding she had been to a church pienie at High Rock Grove and I thought she was too tired to go to the beach upon the invitation of James Malley. He had several times before asked her to go riding, but she had refused because she did not wish to go alone with him. In the party which was going to the beach was a gentleman from New-York connected with the theatrical business, and also a lady who was introduced to Jennie as Mrs. Brown. The party I remember that Jennie went to ride with James Malley only three times. The last time was a week before she was murdered. On the third ride she went to Branford Point with Walter, James and Bianche. They came back between 3 and 4 o'clock the next morning The second time the party went riding they did not Jennie came home after having been out the night besimply waited for her to come home. When Jennie introduced me to Blanche Douglas

When Jennie introduced me to Blanche Douglass, I did not shake hands with her, or bow to her, I hardly noticed her. I walked across the room to the window and stood there without saying anything. I was very nervous and felt badly. I said nothing to her in the conversation I had with her about sending her father to Malley's store. When I went down stairs I told Mr. Cramer that Jennie was there, but did not talk with him about her conduct. Friday moon I went to Newfirth and the many youngest daughter, who was visiting some relatives there. During the talk with Jennie on Thursday evening I said nothing to Blanche, but she interrupted me several times while I was speaking." ierrupted me several times while I was speaking."

When Mr. Blydenburgh took up the cross-examination
after Mr. Stoddard had finitioned, Mr. Doolittle interrupted him in the middle of the first question by saying:
"Who do you inquire for I" "For James Madey," repiled Mr. Blydenburgh.
In reply to Mr. Blydenburgh's questions Mrs. Cramer
said: "The first time James Madey called on Jennie
was on July 12. He called three times; and cach time
leads to the him at the door, nor she always because."

was on July 12. He cadled three times; and each time formic mer binn at the door, for she always tended to that. The first time I remember to have seen James Madley was in his store in the previous fail, when Jennies pointed him out to me. I found letters among Jennie's effects from others than James Mailey and Bianche Douglass. The letter sent to Jennie dated August 3 purported to be from Banch Douglass inviting ner to go with herself, Walter and James to the nears of Walter's farher that night. She did not open it, as she was absent when it came. On Thursday afternoon I went to Maleley's store and inquired for James.

Mr. Blydenburgh—flave you tool all that occurred at that coversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q .- You feel sure that you remember it all. A .- Yes, IP.

Q.—Do you know what you said first! A.—Yea, sir, asked him if he knew where Jennie was—that she had heappeared from home. He replied that he thought she all right at home.

Didn't you say this that you would like to have a private conversation with him? A.—Perhaps I

-Don't you remember you made some such remark. That he said to you "certainly; please step this
"! A.-I think he did.
-You didn't remember that before! A.-No; I
ember't now that you put me in mind of it.
-Don't you recollect telling him that Jennie had
s away that morning with Bianche Donglass! A.-Itoid
es that she had come home in company with Miss Douglass, and had afterward gone away. I don't think I asked min where Miss Douglass was. I told him also

that I sidn't like the looks of Miss Douglass.

Q.—Did James say anything ! A.—He said he did not know where Jennie was. I replied that I had seen her with filanche Douglass, but I did not nak about Blanche. I knew sine was at the Edicat House. I expected to find Jennie there with filanche and superior from the filanche for the said and superior from the filanche for the filanche filanche for the filanche filanche for the filanche filanche for the filanche filanche filanche for the filanche filanche

know where Jennie was. I replied that I had seen her with finnesse Ponginss, but I dad not nok about Branche. I knew sie was at the Ellioft House. I expected to find Jennie there with Blanche and started from the house to find her, and for no other reason.

Mrs. Cramer continued: After my burband had told me that noon that he had been to the Elliott House and that Jennie was not there, i still thought she must be there. See was not dressed suitably for going to New York to see her brother. When I led James in the store I asked him to see her, house, or try to have her come home it he should fluc her. He said he would do so, I relied on his promise.

Q.—What were your list words to Jennie I A.—Jennie, I think when your sister comes home it will be best for you to find another home.

ryon to find another home.

Q.—And the next you heard of her was when her body
as found floating in the water off savin kock f A.—

is, sir.

On the redirect examination by Mr. Doolittle, Mrs.
amer said: By hissonic tool me that the porter as
e Edict floats had said that Jennie had gone to New
ork. York. Mr. Doolittle-Did you tell Malley! A.-Yes, str.

Mr. Doolittle-Did you tell Mailey? A.-Yes, sir.
Q.-And was it at that time that he told you if he
found her that he would write you a note? A.-Yes, sir.
Q.-And when you asked him if he found her to bring
her home that evening dudy? he say he couldn't because
he had as energy ment at the shore? A.-Yes, sir.
Q.-When she yame back from the ride to Branterd. She
was introduced to Miss Douglass by James Mailey, who
told her afterward that Bianche was a coush of his
from New-York City, and that her home was in Flushing,
L. 1.

from New-York City, and that her home was in Flushing, L. L.
After the usual recess, Foster S. Bassett, a reporter for The New-Haven Union, was called. He was present at the preliminary examination of the accused persons, and heard Jennie's father, Jacob Cramer, testify before the Macistrate. He was called upon to give Air. Cramer's testimony as he remembered it.

The defence here oojected on the ground that the language of the witness must be given. The Court allowed the reporter to relate the testimony as he remembered it. Mr. Bassett stated that Sir. Cramer identified the body as that of his daughter and gave her name. The witness's memory having entirely failed him, he was excused.

Ars. Matidia Miller was the next witness summoned by the state. She testified that size knew Jennie Cramer.

witness's memory leaving churchy falled him, he was excussed.

Mrs. Mathled Miller was the next witness summoned by the State. She testified that size knew Jennie Cramer and last saw her between 2 and 3 o'clock on August 4. At that time the witness said that Jennie was in Union and Chapel-sts, and on the opposite side of the street from her house. She was in company with a lady.

Mr. Doonttie-Did you know who the harly was? A.—I know from what Jennie nad told me that it was Miss Douglass.

Q.—tan you point out in this room the person you saw with Jennie Cramer?

The witness pointed to Blanche Douglass.

I saw Miss Douglass, the witness continued, after August 4, at the Austen flouse, it was the Saturday evening after Jennie's body was found. Miss Douglass registered at the Austen flouse under the name of asis Clements. When I saw her on the street that day she held a parasoi over her shoulder and wore a large nat.

Mr. Stoddard—was the hat as large as the one Miss Douglas now wears.

The spectators appreciated the retort, and a smile passed around the room.

I knew Jennie for fourteen years, continued the witness, and used to visit her. I first heard of Jennie's death about noon on saturday. I went down to see Mrs. Cramer at her house shortly afterward. I also knew James Mality, having been introduced to him by Jennie about July 17.

Mrs. Miller told a long story about her acquaintance with Jennie Cramer and the different times at which she saw har previous to August 6, the day the body was found. The principal feature of Mrs. Miller's testimony was the stationent that she saw Bianche Douglass in company with Jennie Cramer on the after floon of August 4. This is in direct contradiction to the statement of Bianche Douglass, who has always maintained that she had not seen Jennie Cramer always maintained that she had not seen Jennie Cramer always maintained that she had not seen Jennie Cramer always maintained that she had not seen Jennie Cramer. I found out she was the same person it had seen with Jennie Cramer.

-Did you visit Miss Douglass at West Haven ! A .-Q.—At what time † A.—Some time last summer—at Mr. Peck's house.

Q.—At what time ! A.—Some time has summer—at Mr. Peck's house.
Q.—Who took you there ! A.—The Grand Juror.
Q.—What was the object of your visit ! A.—To see If I knew her and if sic knew me.
Q.—You were not sure then that she was the same person you saw with Jennie Cramer! A.—Yee, I was; but they wanted me to go, so of course I went.

Mr. Elydonburgh then cross-examined the witness on benalf of James Malley.
Q.—Now, in connection with your identification of Miss Donglass, did you not say at the preliminary hearing that you knew it was Miss Donglass from the accounts in the Sunday newspapers, and interred that it was the same person you saw at the Austen House! A.—I dont't recollect anything of the kind.
Q.—in Inct, you saw Blanche and Jennie as they

Q.—You saw Jennie and Bianche on two occasions; once on July 27, and again August 4 ? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—On which side of Chapel-st. did you see them on July 27! A.—On the same side as our house. Q.—On August 4, what side! A.—On the City Market

Q.—On August 4, what side? A.—On the City Market side.

Mrs. Minnie Klipstein was next called by the State. The witness stated on cross-examination that she had known Jennie Gramer by sight ever since she was a little girl; she had seen her at the Elliott House August 3, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, standing by the window on the second floor in company with a lady. The next time I saw her, continued Mrs. Klipstein, was on the next day, Thursday, August 4, between 2 and 3 o'clock, standing in front of the entrance to the Elliott House in company with a lady. It was the same person I saw with her the day before. In the evening of the same day I saw her again. She was then by the same window in the Elliott House, arranging the mittens on her arms.

Q.—Where were you when you saw Jennie Cramer Wednesday evening? A.—Sitting by my window in the house directly opposite.

Wednesday evening? A.—Sitting by my window in the house directly opposite.

The witness further stated she saw a buggy standing in front of the Elilott House on Friday night before the body of the girl was found. A gentleman and indy were in the buggy. She also saw a gentleman standing on the sidewalk in front of the private entrance.

At this point in the examination the court adjourned.

Among others present in the court room in the after-

journed.

Among others present in the court-room in the afternoon was President George H. Watrons, of the NewYork, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Mr. Watrons
was the leading lawyer for the defence in the Hayden
trial, and was first asked to defend the Malley boys in
the present trial, but declined. The expert testimony
about areente has considerable interest for him, as he
had occasion in the Hayden trial to examine the peculiarities of that grug. had occasion in the l

MUSICAL CONVENTION AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 5 .- A successful musical convention, which has been held here this week under the direction of Dr. George F. Root, of Chicago, closed to-night with a concert.

MATERNA ON "MUSIC AND DRAMA."

My Dear Sir:

How shall and can I thank you for your courtesy! Suffice it if I say to you that by sending me your paper you have given me great, great pleasure. Let me add that I am overloved that my work finds such unqualified recognition from the whole public and the reas. Unfortunately I am so exceedingly busy that it is impossible for me to thank you personally, but after my return from the Festival at Chicago we shall remain a few days in order to express my thanks to you in person. Til then accept the expression of my highest esteem with which I subscribe myself as

Very sincerely yours.

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MARRIED.

ANDREWS-CHAPMAN-on Thorsday, May 4, 1882, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the fiew, F. Bottome, Walter E. Andrews to Emma 8., daughter of John Chap-man, all of Tremont, N. Y.

man, all of Tremont, N. V.

BARROW-YEAMAN-On Priday May 5, by the Rev.
Howard Crosby, Henry H. Barrow to Leha P., daughter of
George H. Yaaman, both of this city.

GREELEY-ARNOLD-On Thorsday. May 4, 1882, by tha
Hev. Henry Ward Hescher, at the residence of the briders
parents. No. 20 Monras-place. Brooklyn, Charles S. Greeley,
of St. Louis, to Minnie, daughter of Daniel S. Arnold.

All notices of Marriages must be inforest with full aame and address.

CHURCH-At Washington, Conn., on Thursday, May 4, Sarah Buel, wife of Henry J. Church.
Funeral on Sunday, 7th that.

Funeral on Sanday, 7th inal.
CRITTENDEN-At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, May 5,
Mary Wright, wile of Alonzo Crittenden.
Funeral services at the house, No. 182 Juralemon-st., Monday,
May 8, at 3 o clock p. m. No flowers.
DUBOIS-On Friday, May 5, at West New-Brighton, S. L.,
Corneius Bullots, in the 7 of year of the age.
Funeral services at the church of the Assumion, West NewBrighton, on Sunday next, at 2 p. m.

Brighton, on Sunday Berg, as 2p. m. EVRE-On Thursday, May 4, at Fort Hill, Staten Island, Henry Eyre, in the 67th rear of his age. Reintives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from 8t John's Church, Chiton, 8 1, on Monday, May 8, at 11 a. m. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbill's Landing on the arrival of the 10 a. m. boat. Interment at Woodlawn, Westchester Co., N. Y.

HUTTON-On Wednesday, May 3, Eliza A., widow of John Hutton. SHUITON, STATE OF THE TRANSPORT OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

MARSHALL-SPICER-On Thursday, May 4, Eign, widow of the late Thomas Marshall, and daughter of Francis Spicer, consent.

relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited attent the tuneral services from her late rendence, No. 9 West 22d st. on Sunday, at 5 p. m. remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

The fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are respectfully requested to affend the funeral of their late secondary James R. Wood, M. D. L. D. Sunday, May 7, at 1 to clock, a All Souts church domor of 4th ave, and 20th etc. EDWIN P. WARD, M. D. Scotterlary. YOUNG-May S. John Henry Weir Young, M. D., in the 234

year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the finally, graduating class of Collings of Physicians and Surgeons, and house staff of licilarus
Hospital, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 145 West 42d st., at 9:30 a.
m. saturday, the 6th inst.
Interment at Cold Spring.

Special Notices.

Great Law Library.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE. THE GREAT LAW LIBRARY OF THE LATE U. S. SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN, HON MATT H. CAR. PENTER-A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF ALL LEGAL AUTHORITIES OF ANY IMPORTANCE.

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Circular containing references. Dit. HOVT, 56 west 27th-st.

The foreign mails for the week online SATURDAY, May 6, 1892, will close at that 50 wyoning via Queenstown for Europe By Solaina 2, m, for formany, &c, town for WedDay 50 km and a m, for formany, &c, town for well property of the solaina and other formal first and the formal first and other formal first and and alternative must be directed "per Hamsburg, and a stown desters for France must be directed "per Hamsburg," and a stown desters for France must be directed to France, via Have, on Till 180 AA, at 11 a.m., for family, via company is the Hamburg, and at 1 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Frisan, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, and at 1 p. m., for Europe, by steamship for formal with the solain first and the first of the formal first and the first of the first of the formal first of the formal first of the fir via Giaskow, and at oa. m. for Beignin direct, by steamship beigninand, via Antwerp, and at it a. m. for Europe, by steamship Mosel, via Southampton and Bromen. The mails for Asphawai and South Pacific, by steamship Colon, close on MONDAY at 10 a. m. The mails for Newfoundand, by steamship Allmahra, close on MONDAY at 2 p. m. The mails for Hayti, directions and Port Limen, by steamship Allmahra, den, close on FUESDAY at 1 p. m. The mails for Hayti, directions and Savanulla, &c., by steamship Bedisc, close on SATURDAY at 10 a. m. The mails for Newfoundand and St. Pierre Miquelon, via Hailiar, close on WEDNESDAY at 8.50 p. m. The mails for Portform and St. Pierre Miquelon, via Hailiar, close on WEDNESDAY at 8.50 p. m. The mails for St. Domingo, Cape Havid and Tarks Island, by steamship Sanio Domingo, Cape Havid and Tarks Island, by steamship Sanio Domingo, close on THURSDAY at 1 p. m. The mails for Forto Rico, by steamship Antiliac, close on FAIDAY at 1 p. m. The mails for Portic Rico, by steamship Deasong, close on SATURDAY at 130 p. m. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa, by steamship Casacas, close on SATURDAY at 120 p. m. The mails for Lunday steamship Participal Casacas, close on SATURDAY at 120 p. m. The mails for Lunday at 120 p. m. The mails for Jamsica. Greytown and Port Limon, by steamship Casacas, close on SATURDAY at 120 p. m. The mails for Jamsica, Creytown and Port Limon, by steamship Casacas, for China and Japan, via San Francisco, close May 6, 41 7 p. m. HENRY U. PEARSON postmaster.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL. OTH AVE., N. Y., May 4, 1852.

John C. Freund, esq., Editor "Mune and Drama."